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The Madagascan genus *Dolurgocleptes* Schedl (Coleoptera: Curculionidae, Scolytinae): description of a new species and transfer to the tribe Polygraphini

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Abstract

A new species of the Malagasy genus *Dolurgocleptes* Schedl, 1965 is described and illustrated. This is the second species known for the genus, which is restricted to the montane rainforests of north-eastern Madagascar. *Dolurgocleptes* is transferred from the tribe Dryocoetini to Polygraphini and placed near *Polygraphus* Erichson, based on examination of internal and external morphological characters and molecular data from *Elongation Factor-1α* and *Cytochrome Oxidase I*.

Key words: Madagascar, *Dolurgocleptes*

Introduction

The genus *Dolurgocleptes* was described by Schedl (1965) based on a single species from a montane rainforest locality in north-east Madagascar. Schedl placed the genus in Crypturgini but without presenting any arguments in support of this classification. In a more recent reclassification of the genera of Scolytinae, Wood (1986) transferred *Dolurgocleptes* to Dryocoetini, but again very little evidence was provided in favour of this placement beyond a list of autapomorphies for the genus. At the same time he listed several characters —such as a completely divided eye and the presence of two socketed teeth on the lateral margin of the protibiae—that indicate that this genus is almost certainly incorrectly placed in either Dryocoetini or Crypturgini.

Recent collecting in the montane rainforests of Madagascar provided additional samples of *Dolurgocleptes*, including a second, undescribed species, and a phylogenetic assessment of internal morphological characters and molecular data has for the first time enabled a proper analysis of the relationship of *Dolurgocleptes* to other scolytine genera. The phylogenetic analyses of DNA sequence data from Elongation Factor 1α and Cytochrome Oxidase I refuted any close affinity to Dryocoetini and instead indicated a close relationship to *Polygraphus*. The classification of *Dolurgocleptes* is therefore changed accordingly.

Materials and methods

New specimens of *Dolurgocleptes* became available for study from a recent (2000–2003) biodiversity inventory in Madagascar organised by the California Academy of Science. Morphological terminology follows Wood (1986), with modifications after Nobuchi (1969) for features of the proventriculus and Jordal (1998) for genitalia and other characters. Hind wing terminology follows Kukalova-Peck & Lawrence (1993) but the term apical stripe is here used in the meaning of Zherikhin & Gratshev (1995). In addition to comparative morphological studies, a phylogenetic analysis was performed on 230 amino acids of the

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